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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1863.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Since our last the news is of an important and exciting nature. The enemy appears to be pushing forward at all points, and with more advantage than is exactly healthy for the Confederacy, notwithstanding several of the *papers* wish to create the impression that the news is not so bad after all. When we meet with reverses, we might as well look them in the face unflinchingly and not endeavor to hide or gild them over with thickly turned sentences and ambiguous telegraphic dispatches. It is a mistaken notion that the soldier is encouraged with false information, and it is equally incorrect that the people do sometimes cheered with flaming dispatches heralded "Not such disaster after all," when in reality the affair may prove a serious disaster and be far worse than we at first know, as it is evident from the meagre reports of the recent fight at Lookout Mountain, that the Government is withholding news. The occupation of Lookout Mountain, it is said, was useless after the enemy had obtained a foothold in the Lookout Valley; yet with all this a severe fight has occurred, and according to all accounts, resulted unfavorably or Bragg's army, to say the least of it.

The following summary contains all the particulars we find in the papers:

The particulars of the recent battle around Chattanooga come in slowly. The fight is represented as a fiercely contested one, with superior numbers on the part of the enemy. Gen. Bragg telegraphs that on the afternoon of the battle, the centre of his left wing was pierced by the enemy, which threw the left in confusion. His left was commanded by Gen. Breckinridge at the head of C. L. Hill's late corps. Later accounts state that we lost one thousand killed and wounded and five thousand prisoners, while the loss of the enemy is put down at 20,000. The accounts however, are unsatisfactory. The enemy took possession of Lookout Mountain at a heavy loss, and Gen. Bragg retired with his force beyond the Chickamauga, to the former battle ground. From all that has come to hand, we are forced to admit a defeat to Gen. Bragg.

All our dead and seriously wounded are in the enemy's hands. Washington's and Cobb's artillery lose all their guns. Bragg's headquarters are at Ringgold. Northern dispatches relating to the engagement, are official from Gens. Thomas and Grant.

Grant telegraphs to Halleck under date of the 27th ult., that he was just from the front, and the route of the army was completely lined with hundreds of wagons, caisons and occasionally pieces of artillery are found. He thinks Bragg's loss in artillery will amount to sixty pieces. A large number of prisoners had fallen into his hands, and he intended to pursue to-morrow (28th). Gen. Thomas claims 2000 prisoners of whom 200 are officers.

WASHINGTON, November 26.

The reports from Chattanooga, received at the War Department, represent that three thousand prisoners were captured from the rebels yesterday, with fifty-two cannon, five thousand stand of small arms, and ten flags.

The rebel army is retreating to-day and in full retreat toward Dalton, Georgia. They are burning the bridges after them to retard pursuit. They are also burning their depots and stores, and abandoning or destroying everything that will embarrass their flight.

From Northern Virginia there seems to be indications of a general movement. We cull the following from the Richmond Dispatch:

Meade's army having crossed the Rapidan at Jack's, Germanna and Ely's fords on Thursday evening last, by Friday morning had thrown over their whole army at the points designated. Our army moved down from Orange C. H. and met the enemy some eighteen miles below the Courthouse, some 22 miles from Fredericksburg and 12 miles above the Chancellorsville battle ground. The fight was altogether an infantry affair, little or no artillery being brought to bear. Our loss is thought to be only 500 in killed and wounded. Enemy's loss supposed not to be as heavy as our own.

During the fight Gen. Ed. Johnson had a horse shot under him, and Gen Stuart was slightly wounded.

Gen Rosser captured seventy wagons near Wilderness Tavern, fifteen miles above Fredericksburg and five thousand cattle in the rear of the enemy's line. The wagons were brought off twenty, besides 150 mules, and same number of prisoners.

The following official dispatch from Gen Lee has been received at the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Orange C. H., Sunday, 9 A. M.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

A rain storm prevailed all day yesterday. No movement of any importance in either army. This morning the enemy is deploying in our front in line of battle.

R. E. LEE, General.

GORDONSVILLE, Sunday Nov. 29.—Lieut. Major Mosby and his band came upon the rear of Meade's wagon train near Brandy Station just before daylight Friday morning, capturing 112 mules and twenty prisoners. They also destroyed between thirty and forty wagons, and received very near capturing Gen. Kreech of the Yankee army. Mosby's men report the loss of the Orange Railroad a hard pull, and think Meade will go to Fredericksburg if defeated.

At Charleston the bombardment continued, but the casualties were few. A few shells had been thrown into the city.

Since the present bombardment commenced the number of shot and shell of all kinds thrown is reported at fifteen thousand nine hundred, of which about five thousand missed. Total in all from the begining, twenty-three thousand.

From East Tennessee the last account is that Burnside had abandoned the siege of Knoxville, Longstreet had left the city, and all the enemy had destroyed in order of the town.

☞ We stept into the County Agent's establishment on Saturday last, and there beheld an unusual sight, in the shape of scarcity,—some 5000 pounds of very superior beef, which was being cut up and prepared for distribution among the soldiers' families of this county. We were informed that several of the quarters which particularly struck our fancy, weighed over 200 pounds per quarter. We were glad to see this additional evidence that our soldiers' families are being so well provided for, and should not have objected to being the recipients of such choice bits occasionally, for our own use.

E. A. Vogler, Esq., the worthy county agent, who has given general satisfaction in the management of all county matters under his control, informed us that procuring a supply of pork appeared to be out of the question, and therefore he has exerted himself to obtain beef, and has succeeded admirably in procuring a lot of mountain cattle, perhaps enough for several months supply.

On Monday, the District agents from all parts of the county came and received supplies of beef and flour, which were distributed on Tuesday. And this week another fine lot of county cattle were slaughtered.

To furnish and distribute about fifty barrels of flour and from 5 to 6,000 pounds of beef a month gratuitously, is an expensive business to the county, and requires a great deal of labor and trouble, but we know the agent is determined to spare no exertions to provide food for the soldiers' families, and we are happy to say the same feeling pervades the citizens of the county. We have no doubt, the soldiers in the army, generally, would be better satisfied, were they convinced that their families at home were well provided for.

Soldiers of Forsyth!—thus far every thing has been done that could be done to render those you left behind comfortable.

The Legislature.

The proceedings of the Legislature have thus far been devoid of much interest, but the Standard says, the two houses are now fairly at work, the committee having matured a number of subjects for consideration and action.

The salary of the members will necessarily have to be increased to meet their expenses of board, &c.

The House was engaged principally on Monday, in discussing Mr. Sherwood's bill, from the select committee on the subject of the Home Guard.

Mr. Sherwood's bill provides for drills once in three months only; and when Home Guard service is required of the citizens to arrest deserters, that it be performed by those residing in the Captain's district where the service is demanded, &c. When the bill becomes a law, we will publish it in full.

Hereafter we will give a synopsis of the most interesting proceedings.

LARGE TURNIPS.—E. A. Vogler, Esq., has undoubtedly the finest turnip patch we have seen this season. We saw some very large specimens of his crop, a few days since, some of them weighing four pounds. We notice mammoth vegetables to stimulate others to go and raise likewise.

HEAVY LOSS.—We are sorry to learn that one hundred and seventy-two bales of cotton belonging to R. P. Patterson & Co., of Caldwell County, were burnt at Hickory Station, on the W. N. C. Railroad on the 19th inst. It is supposed to have been accidental.

FOREIGN CROPS.—The London Daily News says, that owing to the large increase in the yield, the harvest is estimated to be worth £20,000,000 to £30,000,000 more than that of last year. The crops in Europe generally are abundant, which it is believed will affect the Federal finances seriously.

☞ In the Eastern part of the State, a portion, probably one-half, of Capt. White's company, Col. Whitford's Battalion, have been captured by the enemy.

NATIONAL BANK.—A monster National Bank, with a capital of $50,000,000, is about being established in New York city.

☞ Ten shares of Bank Stock sold in this place at $400 per share.

Kidnapping Free White Men.

We have heard of cases of free white citizens of the State of North Carolina, exempt from military service, being arrested, torn from their homes, hastened beyond the limits of the State and placed, contrary to law, in the Confederate army or military prison, before any process of *habeas corpus* could be issued for their relief. We think such summary treatment is calculated to do a great deal more harm than good, and will by no means have a tendency to instil more patriotism into the souls of the relatives and friends of the victim of military rule in a land of civil laws, to say nothing of the victim himself.

We all remember the affair of Costa, several years since, who, although a native of Austria, was an unnaturalized resident of the United States, but had declared his intention of becoming a citizen. He was, while on board a U. S. vessel in the port of Smyrna, seized and claimed, by an Austrian officer as a subject of the Austrian government and a conscript in the army. This seizure of a person, though not a citizen, yet under the protection of the American flag, so aroused the U. S. government, that Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, in one of the ablest papers that ever emanated from that great statesman, demanded the release of Costa and his return, under the penalty of having war declared by the United States against Austria, if she failed to comply. The demand was complied with, and Austria delivered Costa up.

Will the State of North Carolina give less protection to her citizens who are free from military service, by law, and suffer her sovereignty to be invaded and the rights of free white men to be trampled under foot by military powers?

We even give the free negroes more protection than this.

We have a law punishing with death any person who shall by force, violence, or other means, run off any free negro out of the State with the intent to sell him. Shall a free white man, exempt from military service, receive less protection than a free negro and be deprived of his liberty? We hope not.

Then let the Legislature speedily pass a law making it at least a high misdemeanor, punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment for not less than twelve months, any person who shall kidnap any white man of this State who is exempt or claims exemption from military service, and attempts to carry him off, without allowing him at least ten days' time to assert his right to discharge before the civil tribunals. The law should also provide that when complaint is made to the Governor that any such exempted citizen had been arrested and sent out of the State, or placed in the army, it shall be the duty of the Governor to forthwith demand his release and return.

We are fast verging into a military despotism, and something should be done for the protection of our peaceable citizens.

☞ We are again happy to agree with our neighbor of the *Sentinel* on a very important point, that of impressing the produce of the farmers in this and other counties similarly situated. The *Sentinel* says:

"There can be no earthly benefit to the government resulting from the impressment of provisions in the county so ill. This is evident from the fact that there is not near enough here to support the people now, and as produce will have to be brought here from a distance to do this, there can be no propriety in taking from our people their produce for the government. Every bushel of wheat or corn taken out of the county at impressing rates will have to be returned from some other source at treble or quadruple cost. But what we do need is something to start the produce there is in the country to market. The mechanics and those who are not engaged in agricultural pursuits are beginning to suffer and cannot buy.

If we were to raise our warning voice in opposition to an act of the Confederate government, it would be set down as *treason*, probably, but we copy the above from the Sentinel and merely endorse it.

The papers also have numerous complaints against illegal seizures, which are doing a great deal of mischief, rendering the people more and more dissatisfied, and indifferent as to the future. With the Raleigh Progress, we think the State authorities should take this matter in hand and impressing agents be given to understand that no illegal impressments will be submitted to.

The Hon. Robert Toombs, of Georgia in a late speech, denounced the system of impressment in strong terms. We will give an extract from his speech next week.

COMMUNICATION.

For the Press.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Governor's Message we find the following very significant suggestion. Mr. Wiley, the energetic and faithful Superintendent of Common Schools again comes forward, through the Literary Board, with an important recommendation for the establishment of a system of *graded schools*, one or more in each County, of which *one-half* the expenses are to be defrayed from the Literary Board, the interest by the County. The idea meets my hearty approbation, and in urging it upon your favorable notice, I hope you will not consider me better impracticable nor untimely. It is, in fact, a favorable time to act in this matter.

With all due regard for the deliberately expressed opinion of Gov. Vance, and the recommendations of Mr. Wiley and the members of the Literary Board, I beg leave to enter my solemn protest against the introduction of this system of graded schools in this time of extortion, extravagant prices of all necessaries of life, and the actual scarcity of provisions. The times are so sadly out of joint, that not more than one-fourth of our free schools are at this day enjoying the benefit of having teachers, and what is said of *our county*, may with truth be said of all counties. This sad state of affairs is the result of sundry causes which would beat with increased vigor on all efforts to introduce the graded school system. Let us therefore enumerate these various causes and then let the Assembly say, if this is a favorable time for the introduction of this system.

1. Our depreciating currency. This extends its baneful influence upon every branch of business, and particularly upon our free schools. Teachers now demand from $30 to $50 salaries per month, so that but very few schools are able to engage teachers for more than two months, unless they have a credit fund from former years to draw upon.

2. The scarcity of provisions, added to our depreciating currency, have so increased the price of board, that the increased salaries of teachers will not enable them to pay their board and realize one cent for teaching.

3. Independent of these objections, is the great lack of qualified teachers, a fearful drawback even at this day, to our free school system. If we already suffer in this respect, where would Mr. Wiley get the teachers to superintend the graded schools? This renders the scheme of graded schools not only utterly impracticable at this time, but to my mind, utterly impossible. We are in a Revelution; and hence we are not in a condition to advocate the introduction of a graded school system. As a practical man, I feel duty bound to urge these objections against any change in our free school system, and if the Literary Board has a prospect of accumulating funds, we would most respectfully suggest that now is the proper time to give our free schools the full benefit of such funds.

B.

Forsyth County Dec.

FASTING, HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.—It will be seen that Gov. Vance has issued his proclamation, setting apart Thursday the 10th day of December as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer.

☞ The Message of Gov. Vance to the General Assembly of North Carolina, will be found in this paper. Every person who feels any interest in State affairs will give it a careful perusal.

LETTER FROM JOHN MINOR BOTTS.

A letter from John Minor Botts to the Richmond Examiner, dated Oct. 18, is published in the Yankee papers. He denies having proclaimed himself a Union man without any ifs or buts, and having said that he wished the Federal Generals know half that he knew of the rebels and their resources and intentions. He says his earnest prayer is that the rebellion may result in whatever may contribute most to the permanent peace and happiness, prosperity and freedom of the people of Virginia—if by the success of the revolution, then he prays God the revolution may succeed, but if by a restoration of the Union, then he hopes the Union may be restored. The letter closes with the following paragraph:

"I cannot be induced to approve one hair's breadth from the line of conduct which my own judgment and conscience may dictate, which is to take no lot, part, or share in the responsibility that rests upon those who have brought this whirlpool of desolation and woe upon my unfortunate country-men, if to adhere firmly and consistently to the opinions and principles that I have maintained for thirty years, and if, to prefer living as I did before the war to living as I have done since the war, makes me a traitor, then a traitor's life let me live, or a traitor's death let me die."

☞ THE BANK CONVENTION.—The Convention of the representatives of Banks in the different States of the Confederacy met at Augusta, Ga. on Monday, and adjourned on Tuesday evening of last week. There were representatives of banks from North Carolina, Georgia and Tennessee. Neither Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi nor Louisiana were represented. O. G. Parsley, Esq., of the Commercial Bank, and Wm. A. Wright, Esq., of the Cape Fear Bank, were the only delegates from North Carolina.

The plan agreed upon by the Augusta Convention is substantially the same as that proposed by the State Carolina Banks, and published in the Press of last week.

THE ABUSES OF THE IMPRESSMENT LAW.

The Charleston Courier, a paper which seldom addresses itself to any subject without being thoroughly informed upon what it writes, has the following bold relative to the impressment of provisions in that State:

"While numerous committees, Boards of Masters, and other Government agents have been, and are, practicing great abuses, oppressing the people, measuring the towns and villages of the State with the rod of terror, and bringing the Government into odium, the Government is also largely to blame for a course of measures scarcely less detestable. Foremost among Government abuses is the enforcement of the impressment law while the tithe or produce tax is in process of collection, and the tithers are waiting for the full gathering, and often waiting and even meeting for lack of the approach. In addition to this aberration, constantly resulting in delay in collecting or transporting Government supplies after they are purchased, and waste and destruction of the same at or near Government or railroad depots. On Friday last, at Bonneau's Station, on the North-eastern railroad, we saw Government corn in process of removal which had been purchased and stored, and been undergoing waste and damage there, ever since June or July last—both at the same depot, and at that near Monck's Corner, we are told, large quantities of Government fodder, purchased in the vicinity, were ordered to be wasted, cattle feeding on it *ad libitum*, and large portions of it rotting and diffusing offensive odors. In Upper St. John's a planter still has in his barn, put up in sacks, 1,200 bushels of corn, bought and paid for by the Government in May last, a prey to weevels and rats—because no one has yet come for it. We were informed not very long ago that at Charlotte, N. C., one had to wait for a considerable distance on cars of Government corn to reach the railroad depot, and that hogs were feeding on it *ad libitum*. Surely such criminal waste and abuses should challenge the attention of the proper authorities, and be met by proper remedies. Without essential reforms in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments a like criminal waste will attend the collection of the produce or tithe tax."

DESOLATION.—The country now occupied by Meade, once fertile, prosperous and happy, is now a vast territory of ruin and desolation. Dwellings prior to the war inhabited by happy souls with an abundance to subsist on, have been ruthlessly torn down to make quarters for a mean and insolent foe. There is not a house standing on the railroad from Manassa Junction to Rappahannock river, a distance of more than thirty miles. All enclosures upon the farms have been pulled down and destroyed, extensive fields once yielding rich harvests, are cut to pieces by military roads. In lieu of valuable crops of corn may be seen brambles and high weeds waving triumphantly over the land. A lone cavalier rides in vain in pursuit of a few ears of corn for his faithful and jaded steed and returns in despair to his bivouac to brood over the evils of war.

This is the condition of the country now occupied by Meade. How long he will continue to make the Upper Rappahannock his line for military operations I am not prepared to say. Should he remain where he is during the winter, he will receive some hard blows from Gen Stuart, who never fails to harrass the enemy when an opportunity presents itself.—*Cor. Rich'd Dispatch.*

From the Hillsborough Recorder.

SUGAR MILLET SEED—IMPORTANT FACT.

It should be generally known that the common broom corn, which is a species of millet, if planted near the Sugar Millet, readily mixes with it, and if the seed thus obtained is planted, it produces a new variety, greatly resembling the broom corn, but, taller and larger. This variety is usually called the red cort, and is almost worthless for syrup.

The fact as to the mixture and the production of this inferior adulterated variety, I know from repeated personal observation to be true.

It is therefore important that genuine seed should be selected for planting, and that broom corn should not be planted anywhere near the Sugar Millet.

If all the newspapers would call public attention to this subject, they would do good service to a valuable interest.

SORGHUM.

☞ A Grand Cavalry Review.—A correspondent from the army of Northern Virginia describes a review of Stuart's cavalry by General Lee:

A grand review of the Division Hampton's and Fitzhugh Lee's of General Stuart's cavalry, took place Thursday in a large field near Brandy Station, the occasion represented being more imposing than the review of infantry, had some time since at Orange C. H. Gen. Lee, as usual, first passed along in front and rear of the extensive lines of horses and men, and then coming back to the General's stand point, the two Divisions passed in review before him, the men presenting a good appearance, and the horses, considering the service they have lately undergone, looking remarkably well. But the greatest feature of the day was still to come off, for General Stuart, desiring to show the knowledge that his cavalry of late have had gained in their many encounters with the enemy, ordered the column to pass at a brisk trot in front of General Lee. As the head of the column arrived within a given space of the stand point, a bugle was sounded, and General Stuart and staff with swords drawn, dash with impetuous speed in memory of the Knight of ancient days. As General Lee, the gallant Stuart is to pass, giving seat and rein with his sword that would have done credit to the best horseman of the age. And now in solid columns arrives at the same point, the bugle is sounded, and with sabres drawn, the men dash in a grand charge, [illegible]

FEARFUL SCENE AT WARSAW.

A correspondent of the London Post, in Warsaw, gives a vivid sketch of the scene which followed the attempt made to assassinate the Russian General Rose, by firing an immense bomb at him as he was riding through the streets of that city. It has a marvellous resemblance to some of the scenes enacted by the Federals during this war. Such things, however, are to be expected from men who, in every way to their savage, brutish feelings. Rebels and Federalists are on a par, as the war-cruel warfare is conducted. Here is the account of the scene at Warsaw:

"The missile was thrown in the narrowest part of the street, between the house of Count Andrew Zamoyski and the Saxon Palace. When the smoke cleared away, Gen. Berg was found to be unhurt, as his carriage, fortunately for him, was in advance of the general's. The windows of the houses in the neighborhood were shattered to pieces, and the pavement was torn up. Many persons were thrown down at the time, declared that it was perfectly impossible to see anything, even Gen. Berg himself was blinded with smoke, or for his escort to see whence the bomb fell. The police at the corner of the street were so frightened that they concealed themselves, so that they could not even have a suspicion of the house where the author of the attempt was. It was a moment of suspense, fear and uncertainty. Meanwhile Berg, having arrived at the orderly room, gave certain orders, whose nature and consequent events disclosed, and afterwards surrounded by a fresh escort, rode home.

One thousand infantry and cavalry now proceeded in a wide column from the orderly room in the direction of the spot where the attempt had been made. On the road they searched in the most brutal manner every person they met, driving all before them with their bayonets. They then entered both the houses of Count Zamoyski, one of which is strictly a private house, occupied by six household exclusively, and the other, perhaps the most magnificent house in Warsaw, fitted up in a most luxurious style, and occupied by nearly one hundred opulent and highly respectable families. That the bomb should have been thrown from one of these houses was most improbable, and I have already pointed out that it was impossible to know which was the house whence it was thrown. What were the scenes enacted in these, perhaps the most respectable houses in Warsaw, between 5 in the afternoon and 12 at night, God only knows. The crowds outside saw the windows all smashed, and the furniture, books, mirrors, pictures, pianos, dressers and cupboards thrown into the streets, and they heard, in the midst of the yells of the savage soldiery, the noise of the breaking of furniture, the despairing cries and groans of women.

After seven hours of destruction, the soldiery dragged the male inhabitants, upwards of two hundred in number, covered with wounds and contusions, to the citadel. These poor people were without hats or coats, and their clothes were nearly torn off their backs. Among them were several old men, whose weary and despairing looks moved the bystanders to tears. In Miodowa street, where there is a church, these unfortunate people knelt down to say a silent prayer, but the soldiery rushed upon them with their bayonets, tore them from their kneeling position and forced them to march on. Meanwhile the lamentations of women and children, thus deprived of their natural protectors, were exposed to the insults and obscene jokes of drunken soldiery, without a roof even without warm clothing against the cold. About 11 o'clock p. m., a short time before the men were taken to the citadel, a lurid light was seen in the sky above the spot where these scenes occurred. It was thought that this must be a fire, caused either by accident or despair. The fire brigades immediately proceeded from all parts of the town, but the sentinels of the military who were posted in the street would not allow them to enter it, and even threw fire-balls into the flames at first. The fire lasted all night, and this morning heaps of ashes alone mark the ruins of the residences and homes of nearly one hundred families.

Among the victims I will only mention Prince Theodore Lubomirski and Count Stanislaus Zamoyski, brother to Count Andrew. The residences of both have been razed to the ground, and both are now in prison. The well known Oriental scholar Kowalewski, rector of the University, owed his personal safety to the accident of his absence from home, but on his return to his rooms and library he found the fruits of some thirty years' diligent collection nothing remained. The very valuable library of Prince Theodore Lubomirski, who has for some time been dangerously ill, was, of course, also destroyed. Besides the valuable library, there were many valuables, such as furniture, gilt furniture, &c.—they were taken to the citadel, there is no doubt, to be divided among those who shared the honors of the work of destruction. The numerous works of art which the wife merchant Kropski have been completely destroyed.

☞ Bedford Forrest, Dick Yarbrough and Tom Scott, with a force of 1,500 men, captured about sixty of the prisoners confined in Mt. View, Pass's brick house, Jackson, Miss., who escaped by cutting holes in the roof and jumping down to the yard to which they had access. Considerable excitement was created when the fact became known, and a large party of gentlemen went in pursuit of the fugitives. Only six of the number were killed outright, and they were overtaken by Dr. Hall, a surgeon, who had formerly been a resident of Jackson, and who, on coming up to them, found that they were dying, and he ordered their comrades to carry them to town. In Meadows street, where there is a church, these unfortunate people knelt down to say a silent prayer, but the soldiery rushed upon them with their bayonets, tore them from their kneeling position and forced them to march on. Meanwhile the lamentations of women and children, thus deprived of their natural protectors, were exposed to the insults and obscene jokes of drunken soldiery, without a roof even without warm clothing against the cold. About 11 o'clock p. m., a short time before the men were taken to the citadel, a lurid light was seen in the sky above the spot where these scenes occurred. It was thought that this must be a fire, caused either by accident or despair. The fire brigades immediately proceeded from all parts of the town, but the sentinels of the military who were posted in the street would not allow them to enter it, and even threw fire-balls into the flames at first. The fire lasted all night, and this morning heaps of ashes alone mark the ruins of the residences and homes of nearly one hundred families.

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The People's Press

RALEIGH

WEEKLY

DECEMBER 10, 1863.

Message of Gov. Vance.

SECOND EXTRA SESSION.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina:

The rapidity and importance of the passing events render your frequent Assembling both necessary and appropriate. Various matters demand legislative action and will I hope receive your speedy consideration.

By the call of the President for all men under the age of forty-five years—beyond which none were subject to military duty, and the exemption act of your late session the militia of the State was virtually absorbed. In lieu thereof you created a "guard for home defence," embracing all men, not subject to conscription from eighteen to sixty years of age. But very few persons were exempted and power was given the Governor to exempt others at his discretion, and found that by refusing to exercise this discretion and by executing the law strictly, I would seriously interfere with the most vital industrial pursuits of the country. And yet it has appeared evident to me that your intention was only to give me the power to grant exemptions in *particular cases* of necessity or great hardship, and not to exempt a large mass of the community. I therefore respectfully recommend that the list of exemptions be extended to such classes as may appear to you to be indispensable.

Doubts have arisen as to whether it was your intention to permit the guard for home defence to be used for the purpose of arresting deserters from the army and aiding in the execution of the conscript law, and one of our Judges has decided that the Executive has not the power to use them for this purpose. I would therefore recommend that the act organizing the Guard be amended so as to invest the Governor with the same power over this recent organization as was given him over the militia, so that there may be no doubt as to the rightful powers of the Executive.

In this connection I beg leave to remark that I am frequently embarrassed by cases of apparent conflict between the Executive and Judicial Departments of the State, from which nothing less than an authoritative decision of the Supreme Court can relieve me. As that body sits but once a year—time being now often of the greatest moment—it happens that many important questions, principally concerning the liability of parties to render military service, remain long undecided, the public service, in consequence, suffers, and the Executive is at a loss to know what is his duty and the law. I recommend, therefore, that in such special cases the Governor and Council, or the Chief Justice, upon the request of the Governor, be authorised to convene the Supreme Court, in extra session, in order to obtain, from our highest official tribunal, a speedy solution of doubtful questions, and to give uniformity to the decisions of the Judges.

I also recommend, gentlemen, most earnestly, the restoration of the spring term of the Superior Courts. After careful observation for the past twelve months I am convinced that the good of society positively demands this—that the abolition of this term has been productive of evil, and that greater evil still will result if it is not restored. When increasing crime and a growing disregard of law are rife, and at a time when the virtuous and the wise are every where fearful that law and order are in danger of overthrow, that we should remove the law further from the people sounds strangely. This should not be. But to restore the courts will involve the necessity of increasing the salary of the Judges. It is notoriously so inadequate now that I presume no one can object to its increase. This may be effected by taxing suitors, &c., without increasing perceptibly the burdens of the people.

Your attention is also invited to so much of the legislation of Congress as provides for the disposal by sequestration, &c., of real estate in North Carolina. Very serious doubts are widely entertained as to the power of Congress to dispose of lands lying within the limits of this State. It need not be denied that the power to declare war confers upon the Confederate government the right of acquiring lands held by alien enemies to be vacant. It is thought, however, that upon such *vacancy* the right of the State, as original grantor or representative of such grantor, necessarily intervenes—a breach of the condition annexed to such grant having occurred. Very high authorities consider that it is not competent for Congress to control the direction in which land lying within North Carolina shall go in case a vacancy occur, from any cause. The importance of this question cannot well be exaggerated. Considerations as to the person in whom is vested the ultimate right to the soil are of vital importance in every society. It explains that grave contests between the States and the Confederate States will turn upon the point, and that the whole theory of the relations of the two governments are to be greatly affected by its decision. Whilst I do not suppose that any action on your part can settle directly this question, I submit whether some proceedings may not be set on foot by which it shall reach an early solution. It is important upon all accounts that it shall be settled, and it will tend to the suppression of litigation and the quieting of valuable titles that it be settled early.

Mr. Wiley, the energetic and faithful Superintendent of Common Schools, again comes forward, through the Literary Board, with an important recommendation—for the establishment of a system of graded schools, one or more in each county, of which one-half the expenses to be defrayed from the Literary Fund, the other by the county. The Plan is set forth in a bill submitted to and approved by the Literary Board and sent in to the Committee on Education. The idea meets my hearty approbation, and I urge it upon your favorable notice. I hope you will consider me neither impracticable nor untimely. It is in fact a *favorable time* to act in this matter. It is considered important to make every possible arrangement for the future support and comfort of our mutilated and disabled soldiers, and their children. It qualifies them for teachers, which cannot be done in schools of no higher grade than our Common Schools, many can be provided for. In the great plenteousness of money, the counties and individuals will now give liberally for such a noble object. Lastly, it is not, in modest for us to claim that North Carolina occupies a high position among her sisters in regard to public education; and by exerting ourselves now, that position may be improved, and raised as to enable our educated men and industrious publishers to exercise no little influence in the formation of happier times, of Southern sentiment, & means of power at once enduring and glorious. By the judicious management of the fund, in consequence of its great increased value of its securities, the Board hope to so add to it, that no decrease in the semi-annual distributions shall occur.

Some action is also required on your part to protect [illegible] against [illegible] passed by the [illegible] of [illegible] sions, agents, in [illegible] pro[illegible] payment [illegible] the intent [illegible] source [illegible] demand a different currency than that [illegible] Treasury now receives pays out, [illegible] responsibility [illegible] Treasurer [illegible] Two [illegible] ly defined [illegible] set forth with greater particularity.

The very important subject of feeding the poor, whose supporters and protectors are in the army, again demands our attention. The results of the past year's operations are most encouraging and should serve to give us people confidence in the resources of their State. Great anxiety was felt last fall, as you know, on the subject of food, and fears were entertained that suffering, if not actual starvation, would be witnessed in many quarters. Under the authority conferred upon me by your body, I purchased and stored away about 40,000 bushels of corn, 250,000 lbs of bacon, a quantity of rice, &c., which I expected would go [illegible] way in supplying the general wants. When the season closed and the new crop came in, however, to my surprise and gratification, I found that Major Hogg, Commissary of Subsistence had only issued to the County Commissioners about one-third of the bacon, less than one-half of the corn and but very little of the rice. He reports on hand some 70,000 lbs. of bacon, having fed a number of negroes engaged on the public works and sold to the army 100,000 lbs. with 20,000 bushels of corn. I have reason to believe that from various causes, the crops this year have not been as abundant as usual, and that the public will be called on to do more than last season. But still I see no cause for alarm, and my last year's experience has encouraged me to believe that all can be fed from our own resources, by proper prudence and economy. I respectfully recommend a liberal appropriation among the several counties, according to population, for this purpose, at least double that of last year, and that I be allowed to buy and store away corn, flour and bacon as heretofore.

The earnings of the Steamer Advance, which has been employed in running the blockade, may be applied to this purpose, as they cannot be made to meet our debt abroad. They will be amply sufficient without taxing the people a dollar. The method of distributing these articles of food, the duties of the sub agents and the proper recipients should be more definitely set forth; and provision should be made for those families of soldiers who, according to present arrangement, forfeit their claim to assistance by removing from one county to another, which is frequently almost unavoidable.

Reports are submitted herewith of the operations of the Ordnance, Subsistence and Quartermaster Departments, which, I trust, you will find satisfactory. The enterprise of running the blockade and importing army supplies from abroad, has proven a *complete success*. You will see from the report that large quantities of clothing, leather and shoes, lubricating oils, factory findings, sheet iron and tin, arms and ammunition, medicines, dye stuffs, blankets, cotton-bagging and rope, spirits, coffee, &c., have been safely brought in, besides considerable freight for the Confederacy. Two thousand ten bales of cotton have been sent to Liverpool, the proceeds of which are deposited to the credit of the State, less the amount of expenses of the vessel. With what we have imported and the purchases in our home markets, I think I can safely say that the North Carolina troops will be comfortably clothed to January 1865—should God in his providence so long see fit to afflict us with a continuance of the war—except as to shoes and blankets. Neither the Ordnance nor Quartermaster's Departments placed too much reliance on foreign importation, but every effort has been made to stimulate home production. Both the quality and quantity of arms and munitions manufactured have been improved in the past twelve months.

Since the fall of Vicksburg, cut us off from the wool of Texas, every exertion has been made to secure for the State the small lots in the hands of our farmers, and with such success as to keep our mills all running. And here I would beg your assistance in the protection and growth of sheep by such enactments as will best tend to promote the object. Certainly there is no branch of farming industry of greater importance now, nor one to which a more beneficial stimulus can be applied by judicious legislation. Our midland and western hills are admirably adapted to sheep culture, and could we once get it started under such auspices as are now presented, it would grow into an important element of wealth and national strength.

I am unable at present to furnish you with a statement of our indebtedness, purchases, &c., in Europe, not having received so far the necessary information from our agents, [illegible]

I herewith send you a communication from a Committee of the Legislature of Virginia in relation to the currency. This important subject, upon which so greatly depends the successful prosecution of the war for our independence, I commend to your wisest deliberations. Although the remedy for its great depreciation lies with the Confederate Congress, rather than with your body, yet there might be much done by the State should the efforts of Congress [illegible]

I confess my inability to suggest any remedy for redundant paper issues, other than to take them up by taxes and taxation, and by the exhibition of the most rigid good faith in regard to their redemption. With nations as with individuals, this often constitutes capital. The poor should be especially cautious to preserve it.

I have to thank you, gentlemen, for the cordial and confiding support which I have here-tofore received at your hands, and to earnestly ask its continuance. Surely no Executive can boast of more zealous and warmer co-operation of a co-ordinate branch of government than I have experienced from your body.

I shall need your sustaining arm still more in the future. The most dangerous crisis of the war is upon us—the crisis which is incident to all revolutions and which is most difficult for public officers to surmount. The noise, confusion and enthusiasm which filled our armies and exhilarated our people, having long since passed away, the winnowing-fan of want and privations and suffering begins to separate the particles. The many are silent, the faint of heart begin to despair, and the disloyal, though few, to grow bold in the presence of National ills. The restless and the discontented strive of course to imbue all others with their own gloomy forebodings. The good cause, thank God, continues hopeful and our people determined. Let us all labor with one accord to aid the nation's hope, and to show that we are worthy of independence, by being willing to pay for it the price which every people has had to pay since liberty was known among the sons of men, *suffering and sacrifice*. The hope, which animated many of our people, that our enemy was coming to the other second thought and that many of them were favorable to pacific overtures, has been dashed to the ground and the originators of that hope at the North are trampled under the feet of reckless and bloodthirsty fanatics. So far from treating with us on the basis of our independence, or even of reconstruction, the arrogant people of the North are unblushingly proclaiming in the hustings that no peace can be made with us—no peace talked of—till the last rebel has laid down his arms. Insulted and outraged people will yet make them regret this haughty language, which wrongs humanity and outrages civilization. The lion which has couched in their path to Southern conquest for near three years, is still there, and though driven back a little he has grown more watchful, and will fight more fiercely, as he approaches his lair. We know at last precisely what we would get by submission, and therein has our enemy done us good service. Abolition of slavers, confiscation of property and territorial vassalage! These are the terms to win us back. Now when our brothers bleed and mothers and little ones cry for bread, we can point them back to the brick kilns of Egypt—thanks to Mr. Seward, plenty in view, and show them the beautiful clusters of Eschol, which grow in the land of Independence, whither we go to possess them. And we can remind them, too, how the pillar of fire and the cloud, the vouchsafed guidon of Jehovah, went ever before the burgering multitude, leading away, with apparent cruelty, from the fullness of servitude. With such a prospect before them, four people will, as heretofore, come firmly up to the full measure of their duty, if their trusted servants do not fail them. They will not crucify afresh their own sons, slain in their behalf, or put their gallant shades to open shame, by stopping short of full and complete national independence.

Z. B. VANCE.

Executive Chamber, November 23, 1863.

SUFFERINGS OF OUR SOLDIERS IN BRAGG'S ARMY.

The following is from the editorial column of the Carolinian:

No one who has not visited the camp of Bragg's army can form any idea of the sufferings of our men, especially of the sick. There is no murmuring or complaint, but the latter regret that they can get nothing to assist nature in recuperating lost strength and vital power. In the division hospitals near the camps, the sick are crowded on the floors without even blankets to lie upon, many having lost them in forced marches and sudden removals; feeble and sick, they have to gather wood and make their own fires, and with the occasional visit of an indifferent surgeon, they are left to rally and gain strength on corn bread. One of the cases, worn down with diarrhœa, told us that for one week not a particle of food had passed his lips, as there was nothing but corn bread offered to him, which his weak stomach could not tolerate. Hospital stores are difficult to be obtained and slowly furnished, and when a battle occurs, the issue of only two surgeons to a regiment is monopolized by the wounded, and the sick are neglected.

The army at present is in a mountain region—the rainy season prevailing, with seven clear days in the past thirty—the limestone mud deep and sticky—transportation 8 miles—mules and horses starving, as they have to transport all supplies for the army and their own forage.

The medical department is mournfully deficient in ambulances, and when recently we had permission to remove a sick friend, the only ambulance of the regiment could not be used, because one of its mules had strayed away; so he had to ride on a borrowed mule and bear a drenching rain for several miles. One two-mule ambulance for a regiment of a thousand men. What is the use of a Surgeon General? The medical department of the army was the last organized, and its perfection is far from being attained. It is sad to see our noble soldiery, contending in defence of our independence, neglected, and we cannot too earnestly urge upon our citizens to do something for them—especially for the sick. We visited the 16th regiment, and was with it in camp for three days—the incessant rains preventing a general tour among our other regiments—and taking it as a type of the rest, we have only to say that there are one hundred and fifty men in it destitute of blankets—two thirds of the regiment are without tents, although two flies have been recently issued to each company. There are as many barefooted men. These latter the Central Association will supply, but they have no blankets. Our enthusiastic, high-souled women have done much for the soldiers, and are not "weary in well doing." To such as can send a blanket for the poor, sick, suffering soldier, we would appeal, to send it to the association here to be forwarded. Comforts will be admirably for hospital use, but not for camp—the cotton batting when wet is hard to dry and weighty to carry. Blankets alone are proper for soldiers on the march. We cannot do too much for the soldiers. Let all who can send boxes of provisions, which are much needed, and include in them a little tea or coffee and sugar for the sick. All are in the risk of being sick or wounded, and these are not luxuries but necessaries to such. The association at Columbia will forward all packages. Direct them properly and send them to the care of Dr. LaBorde, Columbia.

CHICKAMAUGA A MONTH AFTER THE FIGHT.

From an occasional army correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser, we extract the following interesting particulars. It should be stated, in explanation of a portion of it, that Rosecrans abandoned all his dead, and never once asked permission to bury them. Our army pressed immediately on next day, leaving the battle field some eight miles in the rear, and our burying party left behind, though immense, had all they could do in attending to the Confederate dead and wounded for many days, and until the condition of the yankee corpses was such as to forbid handling. Thus it will be seen, that if humanity has been shocked, the yankee commander is, himself, to be blamed. The correspondent says:

"I have just returned from a ride to the battle field with a party of officers. It is just five weeks to-day since the battle, and your readers may wish to know how the field looks now.—The aspects of the field have greatly changed. Where it was dry and dusty, now it is wet and boggy. The changing season has changed the aspect of the woods, but those are the slightest changes. The ploughed up earth, the broken and captured cannon, the piles of ammunition, the guns and accoutrements, and clothing, and most of the dead, have all disappeared. The only memorials left to mark the scenes of mortal strife are the heavy entrenchments of logs and rocks, the torn, scarred and riven trees, bearing marks which a century will not efface, here and there knapsacks and scraps of torn clothing, broken and perforated tins, a few shells and round shot, the graves of our Generals, and most ravolting of all, the heaps of yet unburied yankee dead. All of a hundred, except two, were buried. These were overlooked by our burying parties, or mistaken for yankees. One of these, who must have died on the hill, where Granger made [illegible] on Sunday evening, was [illegible] handsomely dressed in fine [illegible] pants and a grey [illegible] jacket. He was a tall, and apparently young man—but [illegible] seemed a small and handsome one, but he was almost a skeleton, and his mother would not have known him. The entire battle field is yet cumbered with heaps of dead and unburied yankees. In most cases the flesh had fallen from the bones, and the men skeletonized remained. The leg bones, from hip to foot held together, and so [illegible] the [illegible] of the body, but the [illegible] generally disjointed from the hips. In some cases the flesh had shrunk rather than decomposed, and the muscles of the leg were still distinct. In many cases the skin was still whole and preserved, and parts of the body had much flesh on them. The heads were sometimes fairly bald, while in others the skin was covered them, and a few poor hairs yet remained.—Here and there some cruel mocker had severed the head from the body, and set the head upon a stump, whence it grinned horribly a ghastly smile." Some of the heads contained fine, beautiful teeth, and my unsentimental companion remarked that a dentist could make a fortune by getting these teeth. Years hence, children now unborn, in their sports will find, will find a skull, or a bone, of these poor victims, and wonder and ask what it is. And then their grandfather will tell them of the great battle of Chickamauga.

"Our own men are buried upon the very spot where they fell. In most cases their names, company and regiment are written in pencil upon a headboard. Thus is shown the parts of the field where the victorious regiments fought. Heavy details were made to bury the Yankee dead, but it was only partially done.—I suppose our short occupation of the offensive and seemingly endless task. I hear that Hill's corps alone buried 1100 yankees, but vast numbers yet lie unburied. The yankees who were buried were buried in shallow graves, and their graves are thus distinguished from ours. Those who were unburied were generally past the offensive stage of decomposition, and we could ride among or over them with little or no pain to our olfactories, as those buried in graves smelled horribly. Flies swarme around these graves, bloated and fattened upon the foul odors that reeked from the corpses through the wet earth that thinly covered them. It was very sickening. My stomach was stirred with qualm, and my head grew dizzy and painful in sympathy with it. My companion had insisted on taking a lunch with us, but, on this field, hungry though I was, I could not have eaten the most delicate morsel from an epicure's table.

"I had opportunities to-day to see much of the field which I did not see in the fight. Changed as the field was, I easily found the precise spots upon which I fought, and pointed out the very ground over which I advanced.—One of my companions labored hard to convince me that the field where I fought the yankees was in front of Poe's house. He said that my account of the wide and hilly field I described was a geographical impossibility.—But I would not give it up. I led him reluctantly to the left, and showed him Dyer's fields, pointed out the very line of our pursuit, and he was convinced.

"From what I saw to-day, I am convinced that the yankee loss in killed and wounded was over 20,000. Our own details buried 2,300 dead on the field, and more than 1000 yet lie unburied. This includes only those that were killed outright, and died instantly. The badly wounded in most cases were taken off, and many of these died, swelling the dead to 5000. The proportion of wounded to killed was unusually large, about eight to one. A large number straggled off and deserted. The aggregate loss of the yankees in the battle, from all causes, must have exceeded 30,000. I do not believe that our loss exceeds 10,000.—We had 17,000 infantry, who never pulled a trigger, and who were not needed to win the battle."

DIED:

In this county, on the 30th Nov. ult., of typhoid fever, Miss ELIZA BREEDLOVE, aged 20 years, 11 months, and 8 days.

Also, on the 2nd of November, Miss SALINA BREEDLOVE, aged 19 years, 5 months and 8 days, of the same disease.

Also, on the 22d ult., at his residence in this county, JAMES ZIGLER, in the 97th year of his age.

New Advertisements.

ADVERTISING RATES.

TWO DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or any thing of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them, say about ten cents a line.

County Business.

ON Monday next, being Monday of December Court, Public [illegible] will be held by Magistrates on the [illegible] of County affairs.

County Commissioner, Forsyth Co.

Salem, Dec. 3, 1863.

By the Governor of North Carolina. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT BECOMES A CHRISTIAN People under all circumstances to acknowledge the superintending care and sovereignty of Almighty God, and especially in times of chastening and humble ourselves before his chastening hand in seasons of affliction and calamity.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, moved by these considerations, as also by the request of the General Assembly and in concurrence with the action of other Southern States, do issue this my proclamation setting apart Thursday the 10th day of December next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, earnestly requesting its sincere observance by all the good people of the State; that all worldly employments be suspended, and that on all Ministers and Clergymen, of whatsoever denomination, officiating in their Churches, and assembling their congregations, make earnest and fervent supplications unto God that He will stay His wrath which has been heavy upon us, and especially, that He may in His wisdom, open the way for the speedy restoration of peace to our desolated land, on such terms as will best promote His glory and both the spiritual and temporal welfare of His creatures.

In testimony whereof I, ZEBULON B. Vance, Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, have set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh on the 30th day of November, A. D., 1863. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, Jr.,

Private Secretary.

Dec. 3, 1863. 34-1d

All papers of the State copy till the 10th Dec.

$200 REWARD

DOLLARS [illegible] subscribers, on the [illegible] November 1863, [illegible] ing [illegible] perty, to wit:

[illegible] large [illegible] Upper Leather, marked [illegible] sides Sole Leather, 2 large pieces [illegible] [illegible], 1 bunch [illegible] and sheet gum [illegible]

We will pay $150 Reward for the [illegible] and recovery of the said property, or will pay $50 for the gum packing, or $25 for any of the above named articles.

KERNERS & GENTRY.

Kernersville, N. C., Dec. 2, 1863.

BANK STOCK

FOR SALE or [illegible] for good Cape Fear and State Bank Stock. Apply at this office.

LAND AND GRAIN FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a decree of Forsyth Court of Equity at Fall Term 1863, I shall sell at public Sale on Wednesday 16th day of December, 1863, the Plantation whereon the late Elisha Reed deceased resided, on the waters of South Fork, adjoining A. Morris and others, containing about 160 ACRES. Also another tract of 32 ACRES, adjoining Israel Nissen and others.

Also at the same time will be sold a quantity of WHEAT, CORN, and HAY [illegible]

Terms made known on day of sale.

D. H. STARBUCK, C. M. F.

Nov. 26, 1863.

Post Quarter Master's Office,

6TH CONG'L. DISTRICT, N. C.

Graham, Nov. 23d, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. —

I. The farmers in the several counties [illegible] Congressional District, N. C., are hereby called upon to pay without delay, all their tithe oats, hay, corn, cured fodder, &c., to the proper persons appointed to receive them.

II. The necessities of the service are such as to require prompt and energetic action on the part of [illegible] owe either to the Government.

III. The oats, corn, hay, and cured fodder required for immediate use, and will be shipped to the Army as rapidly as collected.

IV. A prompt and hearty cooperation among farmers is confidently expected, and positively indicted on [illegible]

V. Oats, in every case should be shelled before delivered.

CHAS. R. KING,

Capt. Post Q. M. 6th Dist. N. C.

Nov. 26. 30-3t

TAX IN KIND

THE Assessors of Confederate Taxes for the County of Forsyth, will receive the Tax payers of the following times and places for the purpose of assessing the value of neat Cattle, Horses and Mules and also to receive the lists of Tax in Kind from those who have not listed their Corn and other articles of produce.

J. M. Richmond, Assessor for the Northern portion of the County, will attend as follows:

Blackburn's, Thursday, December 3

Brookstown, Friday, " 4

S. Sides', Saturday, " 5

Bethania, Thursday, " 10

Sedge Garden, Friday, " 11

Old Town, Saturday, " 12

S. Wagoner's, Monday, " 14

Adams's, Tuesday, " 15

J. G. Sides, Assessor for the Southern portion of the County, will attend as follows:

E. J. Hine's, Thursday, December 3

John Hauser's, Friday, " 4

E. Perry's, Saturday, " 5

Nathan Gurly's, Thursday, " 10

William Myer's, Friday, " 11

J. M. Stafford's, Saturday, " 12

H. D. Swaim's, Monday, " 14

Chamb's Hotel, Salem, Tuesday, " 15

J. M. RICHMOND,

G. SIDES,

Assessors.

November 26st, 1863.

FURS WANTED.

I WISH to buy all kinds of fur, for which I will pay the highest market price.

I will [illegible] wagon loads of wheat, corn, rye, hay, butter, lard, tallow, syrup, home-spun cloth of all kinds, cotton woolen or linen;—in fact almost all kinds of produce [illegible]

THOS. J. BONER.

Nov. 25th, 1863. 29-tf

STRAYED.

I WILL GIVE TEN DOLLARS REWARD for the delivery of [illegible] and [illegible] SPOTTED SHOATS, which strayed from me 3 weeks ago. The shoats were bought from Hash for Wilson. Each [illegible]

I will be thankful for any information in regard to them.

W. H. WHEELER.

Nov. 26-tf

BOOK OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE PIANO FORTE NOW READY.

ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 4TH INSTANT, will be published, [illegible]

Part 1st. Of the C. S. A. Improved "Hunten's Book of Instruction for the Piano Forte. Price $3.

This part, elegantly printed in Lithography on good paper, [illegible] learners, together with eight pages of scales and exercises, marked for fingering.

Part 2d, completing the work, will follow in about three weeks, and, comprise lessons and studies for advanced pupils.

TERMS.—One-third off to the trade, and [illegible] this allowance to schools and teachers ordering ten parts. Cash or check to accompany all orders.

GEORGE DUNN & CO.,

Nov 26. 30-2t Richmond, Va.

COB MEAL.

BEING daily interested, I purchased [illegible] corn, that came in market this season, and have crushed for my hogs, which I believe to be a great deal cheaper than [illegible] of feeding. I have no hesitation in stating thus full as that principle upon which its superiority depends, inasmuch as we believe the cob to be the very thing itself to assist the heat created by said cord.

We know there is a great deal of oil about a fat hog, and there is some reason why it should [illegible] ing to the system, which causes the [illegible] something of a cooling nature, and is almost [illegible] or [illegible] to [illegible] course injurious to the animal. I am well prepared at Evans' Mill to convert corn into fine meal without sifting out the [illegible]

In offering the above to the public, I beg leave to tender my thanks for the liberal patronage received, and trust that the confidence so largely bestowed, will [illegible] to [illegible] endeavors to continue to supply the very best of meal as long as I continue the business.

The public's obedient servant,

M. F. CROUCH.

Evans' Mill, Nov. 1, 1863.

WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPES.

THE undersigned keeps constantly on Hand [illegible] Writing Paper, and Envelopes, which he will sell *Wholesale and Retail*.

The paper is the best made in the Confederacy, is smooth and will not blot.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

O. A. KEESLER.

Salem N, C., July 15th, 1863. 11-1y

DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL FUND FOR 1863.

No. Dist.	No. Children	Dollars.	Cents.	No. Dist.	No. Children	Dollars.	Cents.
1	140	15	11	37	80	187	59
2	132	20	16	38	88	120	76
3	138	50	21	39	92	98	50
4	163	24	22	40	75	111	38
5	118	77	28	41	82	92	01
6	76	98	24	42	42	74	20
7	82	00	25	43	66	78	51
8	78	50	26	44	54	105	70
9	204	74	27	45	60	78	67
10	72	76	32	46	41	80	67
11	94	16	29	47	68	74	10
12	59	08	30	48	46	90	56
13	94	93	31	49	63	74	20
14	93	28	32	50	53	75	09
15	87	32	33	51	51	74	70
16	136	50	34	52	35	81	50
17	126	09	35	53	28	59	47
18	108	12	36	54	00	00	00

In the above statement are included the various balances due schools from 1862, and all overdafts are deducted.

JOSHUA BONER,

Chm'n Board Sup'ts.

Sentinel copy 4 times

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, N. C.,

ADJUTANT GEN'L'S OFFICE, (H. G.)

RALEIGH, Nov. 10th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,

No. 5

THE OPERATIVES IN WOOLEN and Cotton Factories that furnish Goods for the Confederate and State Government are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when their counties are invaded by the enemy.

II. The term of the Guard for Home Defence will be dispensed with until the 10th day of December next, to allow the farmers time to save their grain.

By order of Gov. Vance:

R. G. GATLIN,

Nov. 11-2 Adjutant General.

BY LOOK AT THIS

I have received from the Commissioner of Taxation the following instructions, which are published for the [illegible] all concerned, and which I think will answer many enquiries:

Owners of Brandy, distiller of their own fruit, by [illegible] 90 days distiller, sell and may sell that Brandy all at one sale to the same purchaser and list to the Assessor of his or their district, the gross amount of sales and pay 5 per cent. on the same without paying any Specific Tax, Provided the amount is over 5 gallons, if under 5 gallons 10 per cent. must be paid.

But if fruit is distilled by a General distiller who pays $300, Specific Tax, the seller of Brandy made of his or their own fruit is not to pay 20 per cent; because neither the distiller, he the owner of Brandy distilled from his or their own fruit, have to pay the $2 on the gallon when distilled by a general distiller.

Registered 90 days distillers have to pay $60 Specific Tax also $5 on the gallon.

Retailers must Register and pay the tax to the Collector of the District in which he sells his liquor.

WILLIAM H. FLYNN,

Collector for 38th District, N. C.

Nov. 5th, 1863.

A List of Letters

remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1863

Miss Nancy Alderman, C. N. Leinbach,

Miss Susan Boden, Jesse Leinbach,

hamer, J. A. Nifong,

W. A. Bahon, George T. Rothrock,

Miss Jinnie Burns, 2 Columbus H Reynolds

Mrs. Hannah Bell, Mrs. Mary Stair,

William Crews, W. H. Smith,

John Campbell, John Speer,

Madison C. Crews, Miss Martha A. Wh

Henry Hob. Dulin, [illegible]

Miss Catharine Butler, Miss Sarah Walker,

Mrs. M. B. Tress, Miss Caroline Welch

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEESLER, P. M.

Salem, N. C., November 15th, 1863.

FOR SALE,

A CARRIAGE, A BUGGY, A SADDLE AND BRIDLES.

Inquire at the POST OFFICE.

Nov. 26-tf

TO REFUGEES

and Others, who wish to invest Confederate Money.

I WILL sell at public auction on the premises, on Friday the 18th day of December next, my valuable plantation in Davie County, N. C., one mile below Clarksville, C. C., on Dutchman Creek, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which is in [illegible] cleared. Any person wishing to examine the premises can call on me at Lewisville, 12 miles west of Salem, on the Shallow Ford Road.

Purchaser or purchasers can take possession on the 1st day of January next.

Lewisville, N. C., Nov. 7th, 1863. W. F. STIPE.

$200 Reward!

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st inst. my negro man FRED. He is a dark mulatto color, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with his front teeth out, and about 26 or 30 years old. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or confinement in prison so that I can get him.

T. F. MARTIN.

Huntsville, Yadkin Co., N. C., Nov. 1, 1863.

EXCHANGE NOTICE. NO. 7.

HEADQUARTERS, Val. Oct. 16, 1863.

THE following officers and men are hereby declared duly exchanged:

All officers and men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by [illegible] and all officers and men captured [illegible] July 4th, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by [illegible] September 22nd, 1863, or may be declared exchanged by [illegible] All officers and men captured at Vicksburg, July 4th, 1863, and [illegible] City Point, or other [illegible] before September 1st, 1863, and [illegible] Johnston, about [illegible] 1863, are declared exchanged.

The [illegible] Commissioner of Exchange, Boston, Mass., Gen. Wilson, Commanding Cavalry Division, Memphis, Tenn., Gen. Hawley and Baldwin, and Col. Reynolds, Cockrell and Dockery, Confederate States Congress, and Ministers and the Postmaster General, are exchanged for [illegible] Rappers and Ministers and the Postmaster General, all captured [illegible] 1863.

By the [illegible] of Commissioner of Exchange.

O. A. KEESLER, P. M.

Salem N. C., Nov. 16th, 1863.

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By the [illegible] of Commissioner of Exchange.

O. A. KEESLER, P. M.

Salem N. C., Nov. 16th, 1863.